NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

There is Every Prospect of a Large and Enthusiastic Convention.

OVER 1,500 DELEGATES NOW IN PHILADELPAIA.

Strong Delegations from [all the Southern

Gov. Fletcher of Missouri to be Temporary President.

BE PERMANENT PRESIDENT. The Southern Belegates as Radical in Their Views

as Those from the North.

The Preparations for the Grand Reception of the Delegates To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPRIA, Sept. 2, 1866.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY. The city is full of strangers, and the botels are

The proper preface to the organization and morrow is the meeting for prayer and connn harmony with the carnest work that the Convention minn. ons were unosuslly full to-day, if the religious spirit be any test of the sincerity of the Convention.

A full delegation from Tennessee is here, headed by Senator Fowler, Gov. Brownlow, and Representatives Maynard. Arnell, Stokes and Ferguson. The majority of them are advo sates of Impartial Suffrage. Two-thirds of this very large delegation were soldiers for the Union.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION The Louisiana Delegation is represented by Judge Thos. J. rent, B. F. Flanders, Judge R. K. Howell, Judge War-nib, Judge Hiestand, Col. Field, and contains some of the is expected late to-night. The Delegation is uncompromising-Radical, unanimously regarding Impartial Suffrage as the

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION. other large delegation is that from Missouri, with Gov. Fletcher and Gen. Fish, whose dismissai from the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau by order of the President is the prevalent talk of delegates at headquarters. The General

ut to run for Congress in Missouri. THE DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS. sswell, ex-Gov. Francis Thomas and John L. as, are with the Maryland delegation. The former has no fear of accepting the whole Radical issue. The Virginians, with John Minor Botts, Hunnicutt, and Wardwell, in the lead. eat member of the delegation that they bid fair further than the ultimatum of Congress in ling affecting a waite man's rights in the Old Dominion. They will yield, no doubt, to the general voice of the Convention heartily. Gov. Riddle and the Hop. N. B. Smithers of Delaware are at the Continental Hotel, which is the general headquarters of the delegations. The Kentuckians are led by ex-Attorney-General Second and the Hon. Mr. McKee. The former, of course, will beed and the Hon. Mr. McKee. The former, of course, will be an influence in the Convention. The Texas delegation, in numbers and ability, bears fair comparison with any. Gov. Hamilton, Judge Sherwood and ex-Gov. Peans have quaters at the Continental. The delegation is out-and-out Radical to the furthest point at issue. Wynne, Biair, and one other of the South Caroliua delegation have arrived, so, ere long, we may look for Massachusetts and South Carolina walking arm in arm. To the Convention Syd-nery of Mississippi, Judge Sufford of Alebama, and Colsabburn of Georgia, all of them decided men, have also arrived. Sena-tors Harris, Howard, Chandler, Lane, Cole, Wade, ex-Gov. Bross, Judge Kolley, and Representatives Ferry, Longyear.
Sidney Clark, Kansas; Burton Cooke, Gens, Halbert, Paine,
and many more of the Northern delegates are here, and welthe latter are entertained at private houses. Senator Trumbull is expected to night, and Massachuwith Gen. Butler, ex-Gov. Andrew and Gov. Bullock. ton the greetings of the Pacific States. Masses of Philadel-phians have thrown open their doors and extended the heartiest hospitality to the strangers. The Union Loague and the strangers comfortable. The League has over 1,200 members. and each member made provisions for accommodating at least two members of the visiting delegates at their residences.

of meeting, promises to be one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this or any other city. The pulse of the loyal heart beats high, and the welcome that will be extended policy of murder can receive. The city is hung with flags. The procession of escort will take up its march at 10 a.m., and by the time speeches of welcome at the Union League House are finished it will be soon. The Couvention will then meet and make a temporary organization.

The programme of policy which the Convention will adopt aga of course be only vaguely foreshadowed. That one of the Free-State men of Louisiana, Judge Durant, will probably be again temporary Chairman of the Convention or Chairman of the Committee on Address or Resolves, is a fact of some meaning A. Judge Durant is a believer in the doctrine of universal heads and best hearts of the Convention.

THE PERMANENCY PRESIDENT.

Gener 4 opinion points to James Speed of Kentucky, Michael Hahn of Aculitana, or perhaps Gov. Flotcher of Missouri as the choice by a permanent President. It would be poetic justice of the h Whest order to honor the cause which was martyrs at New-Orle has by making one of its heroes, not yet recor-ared from the wounds of August 30, but still determined to de

geomany service for loyalty, chief of the Congress of his op-geomany service for loyalty, chief of the Congress of his op-gressed brethren. I shall not be surprised, however, to hear of Mr. Speed being the ultimate President elected. The OPENING CHERMONIES.

Judge Safford of Alabama, a well-aducated man and native of Alabams, will call the Convention to order. Gov. Hamilton of Texas will reply to the welcome of the Union League. Judges Sherwood and Underwood are expected to take a prominent part in the proceedings. Gen. Butler, Senator Wilson of Mass. or Senator Harris of New York will most likely preside over the Northern assemblage, before the Con-vention floally merges into one to ratify the independent work

of the Southers Loyalists. Of course the Loyalists from the Bouth are expected to meet in the first.

The emergments of the DiffGATION

the dictation and moral coercion experienced by their Rebel brethren, so lately smothered by the killing caresses of their friends from the North. The Border State soperification, with its oblivious influence, as usual, and a whole platform such as would be approved enthusiastically by the convictions and ex-perience of the mass of the attending Southerners, cannot be looked for if this policy prevails. It cannot be denied or dis-guised that the body of the delegations from the ultra-South the basis of equal suffrage. The sentiment of Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee, is well known, and will outweight that of Virginia, which is even more Radical on many points, but not so liberal in the main, either to the Rebel who has borne arms against, or the negro who has taken up arms for his country. The appeal to the North, the bill of grievances, or resolves, or whatever formula of policy the Conventioniata see fit to adopt, will go further in many respects to impress and convince the mind We shall have no quarrelling, at all events, and at the least something will be brought forth sound and reassuring to the country. The loyal men of the South already feel that they have it in their power to dictate the platform of the country. It will be well written no doubt, and wisely laid down, and

Should Maryland and Delaware decide on taking rank with EX-ATTORNEY GEN. SPEED WILL PROBABLY the welcomers, there will be still greater homogenity among the veteran Lovalists of the South.

A MEETING OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES A meeting of the Southern delegation was held last evening at the rooms of the National Union Club, Gov. Fletcher of Missouri acting as Chairman, and Dr. Hawkins of Tennessee as the congratulatory reception address of Charles Gibbons, esq. in this city. Col. Newness of Kentucky was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and the Committee selected Gov. Hamilton of Toxas to make the reply. It was originally in-tended to choose Gov. Hamilton as temporary President, but having been elected speaker, it is probable that Gov. Fletcher of Missouri will be elected. The doors were subsequently thrown open and a number of speeches made.

THE EASTERN DELEGATION. The delegations from the Eastern States will all be here by morrow. New-York will not be so strongly represented as to represent their constituents at Syracuse. A delegation of and will be quartered at the Continental Hotel.

Gens. Butler and Burnside, Senator Henry Wilson, Gov. Hawley, the Hou. P. T. Barnum, the Hon, David Clark,

A CONTEMPLATED ASSAULT ON PREPERIOR DOUGLASS, During the stoppage at Newark of the train for Philadelphia with Fred Douglass on board, squads from a

the bars in search of him, shouting, for "the damned nigger,

The National Union Republican Executive Committee are preparing an address to the people of the country, which will be issued in a day or so. SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO REMAIN NORTH.

A number of the most prominent of the Southern delegates will remain North during the Fail, to do service on the stampin New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,

GEN. BUTLER TO SPEAK. Gen. Butler will make a speech before the public

THE PLATFORM OF THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

I learn that the following are the principal points which will be embedied in the pintform of the Virginia dele gation. The resolutions will be drawn up by a well-known

citizen of Northern Virginia:

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1856.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The following members of the National Union and

Republican Executive Committee, appointed by the Baltimore Convention of 1864, have arrived, and are at the Gontinental Hotel. They are A. B. Gardiser (Va.), Wm. C. Cluffin (Mass.), ance (Penn.) N. B. Smithers (Del.), Henry W. Hoffman (Md.),
J. J. Fowler (Tenc.), John D. Garras (Md.), Berton A. Cooke
(Mb.), M. G. Idlings (Mich.), W. J. Cowing (Va.), M. Smith
(Wis.), Gen. Cowen (Ohio), D. B. Stubbe (Iown), A. W. Campbell (West Va.), Gov. Evans (Colorado). Of the remainder,
the following are known to have deserted the heart: N. B.
Sherry (Oonn.), H. J. Raymond (N. Y.), Cuthbert Bulket (La.),
George B. Sater (Ohlo), J. J. Coomis (D. C.), and several of
the territorial officers. The committee will meet to morrow at
the Continental, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing a new
Chairman and transacting other business that may be brought
forward. The smount of \$20,000 or over belonging to the
committee is still in the bands of the sub-committee, of which
Mr. Raymond is chairman. The first business done will be to
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foliors who accompany you getered the sub-committee of the sublime
devoted pairiotism could be sevent on the sub-committee of the sub-committee of the sub-committee of th Instance by themselves, and to frame their policy without pointed by the several State central committees and take

steps to secure the money in the hands of the sub-cou

AN ADDRESS BY GOV. BROWNLOW. It was announced that Gov. Brownlow would preach in the ble health he was able to make but a few remarks at the cle the M. E. Church, held in this city in 1832, of which he was the youngest member, and to the present condition of Method-

A GREAT UNION PRAYER MEETING.

A Union prayer meeting was held this evening at the rooms of the National Union Club, on Chesnut-at., near Twelfth. The rooms were packed, most of those present be ing delegates to the Convention. The different delegation

mation.

Was it strange that the nation had suffered chastisement because of the elevation of such a man to power? The people should profit by such a lesson.

Other a dresses were delivered by Mr. Hunnient of Virginia, Wilds of Tennessee and others and the benedletion pronounced by Rev. Dr. Newman of Louisiana.

pronounced by Rev. Dr. Nowman of Louisiana.

A LEFTER FROM WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribons.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1863.

The following was addressed to the Hon. Horace

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Numerous Speeches by the President and Secretary

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866. The Presidential party arrived here this afternoon

away when the train stopped to receive the greetings of the people of Caynga—a town located at the head of Caynga Lake. CAYUGA LAKE.

enjoying a morning rest, when the shouts of the people rung out ever its rippled surface. Admiral Farragut told the Achurn the route lay through a rich Agricultural country, and

old him that Seneca County sent more men to the

Sags - the battle scarred Colors of the 188th N. Y. Volunteers being prominently displayed.

GRANT'S RECEPTION COMPARED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S. General and the Admiral and the rest who were called for appeared. Gen. Grant, as usual, commanded the greatest share

Geneva was the next station reached, and here the crowd

Secretary Seward introduced Gen. Grant, and received three cheers with him. Marshal Gooding introduced Gen. Rousseau

At Clifton Springs a large number of ladies and gentlemen greeted the party with cheere and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

Here the sons of Senator Douglas-Robert Murtin Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas, jr.—joined the President by specia; and Rephen A. Douglas, it plants of the late Senstor and her husband, Judge Granger. They had been spending their vacation with their grandmother, who resides a few miles from the Springs, and as the train passed her residence the old lady, who is in her 7sth year, was seen sitting by the front door. She would have gone to Chicago to witness the honors paid the memory of her son, but age forbade. The two boys are very intelligent. They are aged respectively 17 and 15. Robert graduates next year at Georgetown College, and then commences the study of law: and the President intends send-ing Stephen to West Point as soon as he reaches the age re-

quired for admittance into that institutios.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S INTRODUCTION OF THE PARTY. During the stoppage of the train Mr. Seward presented the

At Cacandaigus the preparations for the President's recep-tion were very claborate. An arch was thrown over the step-leading to the hotel, on which, in evergreen, were the word "Welcome to the Fresident." The President and his friends were conducted into the hotel, and out upon a spacious platform over which there hung a fine portrait of Douglas, surrounded with evergreen. The audience were very large in point of fumbers, and respectable in appearance, many ladies

Prof. Noah P. Ciarko, addressing the President, said:

Thirty-sky years ago, sir, there came to our beautiful village a young man from Brandon, Vt., then seventeen years of age, and entered upon a course of study in our academy; and after remaining there two years, when filled up the time he could devote to study, he catered the law office of the late Walter Habbell in this place. Although his devotion to study and the profession he had adopted marked him as a young man of more than ordinary premise, yet his friends did not anticipate its distinguished career which lay open before him. After remaining one or two years in the office of Mr. Hubbell he removed to the West, which then opened such a wide field for activity and exterprise, and, identifying himself with every movement which tended to develop the great resources of the West, he soon displayed those remarkable talents which placed him foremost ere long among the great men of the country. (Cheers.) And yet while a young man the name of Stephen A. Donglas acquired a autional reputation and had be come the railying word of the Democratic party of the Union. We all well remember, Sir, how largely for many years the pelicy of the General Government was in a great degree his policy, and we love to remember how firmly unil aquarely, in the outset of his public career, he planted himself upon the Constitution of the United States, whyre, must honored Sir, you stand to day and have so nobly stood in all the immiment services you have rendered your country. There is no more subline record in our national history than that which shows the devotion of this emiment statemans to the country he loved so well, and when bloody treason defianty threatened our very existence. Although he had been an earnest opposer of the principles and views of the late lumented Lincolu, yet, forgeting all partiesn feeling, he roas to the majestic high of the most sublime statemanship, and gree a ready support to bis Asiministration, which was attriving by all constitutions means to crus Prof. Noch P. Ciarko, addressing the President, said

train moving through the large depot followed by the crowd, stopped in front of the Congross Hall Hotel. The military, consisting of the Fifty fourth Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers Col. Clark, were drawn up in line to receive the President Passing to the hotel the Presidential party sat down to a hand

There were two tables, at the head of one of which was S. W. D. Moore, the Mayor of Rochester, and at the head of the other the President. After the good things had been dis

The party rising gave turce cheers, and Mr. Johnson Mayor Moore then gave "the Army, the Navy and the Diplo matic Corps," and called on Gov. Seward to respond. Mr

ments. (Ories of 'Speech, speech,") amid which Mr. Sewers's said, "Do not think this place with closed doors is the place for sentiments. The people are outside; take the President

nor my health will permit, as I have endured great fatigue for the last few days. But though the physical man is weak and the interfectural is not as strong as it ought to be, thank God the spirit is still right.—[Cheers]—and as long as the blood which warms and animates my existence shall continue to course op and down my veins, just so long the best energies of the man will be devoted to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution of the country. [Cheers.] Then in parting with you to-day, there are the colors [pointing to the regimented day] that you have borne through a pertinuous and dang-roos conflict, and under those colors you are all aware of the sacrifices that have been made. It is not necessary for me to recount the lives that have been lost, the blood that has been shed, the money that has been expended and the peril through which your Government has passed. They are all familiar to you. I commit to your hands in the pending struggie before the country, to the hands of the people of the officers and acidiers. [God bless them: [Cries of good.] the flag of your country the Constitution and to bind you a farewell; and in doing so let me in no irreverest sense invoke the blessings of Heaven to rest upon this people and the people of this and all the States. [Cheers.]

After Grant and Farragat were seen and cheered. Mr. Seward said: Are you sure my time has come: [Cries of 'Go ahead, let's hear you,''] I think it was this pot; yes, it was just about this spot that some years ago, I do not remember very well, perhaps you remember better than I do, that I announced here, in presence of the citiscus of Rocbester, and in the heating of the whole nation that an irrepressible conflict was at hand. [Cheers.] I think you are more known from your association with that aspeed than you are by anythine else that ever happend here, I Laughter and applause.] But I came out all right, and got a splendid supper. If at that time I had told you that at the end of the conflict, which I is wain tried to avert, that a

LEAVING ROCHESTER. After the party were again seated in the train the crowd were wild with excitement, every one trying to get near enough to shake hands, and a scene of great disorder pre-vailed, the military trying in vain to keep the people back. At Rechester the Mayor of Eric joined the party, and promised a rousing reception in Eric, as the Democratic Conven-tion and Heister Clymer their candidate for Governor were to

platform, tastefully decorated with the American flag, and formal welcomed. The President in reply thanked the people. He said:

I think I know how to appreciate things of this kind. To see demonstrations made of this character and without any organized efforts is indeed graifying to me. It indicates that the people, yes, the sovereign people of the State of Now-York and the United States, are going to raily around the flag of the country and make one resolve to serve the Union of these States and preserve the Constitution as it was originally. (Cheers. "That's the talk."]

I leave in your hands that flag, cossign of our Power, our Government. That flag I counsign to your charse. The Constitution of the United States, adopted by your fathers and cemented by their blood, I counsign to your charge. The glorious Union formed under the Constitution I consign to your charge, and I know they will all be protected and defended. (Cheers)

Gen, Grant and Admiral Farragat created great enthusiasm

and make a speech;" but the General was speechless, and the Admiral added, "There is no use of trying, I cant get it out of him." The proceedings were slightly varied here by a pro-posal of "three cheers for Gen. Sweeney, a sound Democrat,"

and the cheers were given

ALRION.

A very enthusia-tic reception was given the party at Albien,
where he train stopped some ton unlautes. The President

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

think so still." [A voice, "We did, too."]

A couple of young ladies were carried away with the train, and a stop had to be made to let them off. Gen. Grant, who was on the hind platform, was accused by the Admiral with having captured them, and the General retorted that he would rather capture them than be captured by them; aliading to the Admiral having been left begind at Geneva, where the train had to go back for him.

LOCKPORT.

On arriving at Lockport the President and his party were

Fals.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA COMMITTEE.

The committee from that place, who came on board a port, were the Hon. Guthrie Porter, George E. Sm. Spanding, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Towasend.

The committee from that Place, was deeper E. Smith, T. Spanding, Mr. Woodraff and Mr. Townsend.

AT THE FALLS OF KLOARA.

Arrived at he Fells, the party was transferred to carriages and rapidly driven to the International Hotel, where quarters had been engaged for them. The President soon appeared woon the busicony in front of the hotel, and was greeted by the guests of the house and the people of the place. Mr. Guthrie Porter then made a long and threams speech of welcome, to which the President responded. He said:

SPREED OF PRES DEST JOHNSON.

ERLOW-CITIZENS: I hope I will be allowed to call you such, though it has not been long since contended that I was not a citizen of the United States. Laughter.]

MR. SEWAUD—That you was a citizen of the United States, and Johnson That I was a citizen of the United States, it laughter.]

MR. JCHNSON—That I was a citizen of the United States, and JCHNSON That I was a citizen as being President of the United States. The constitution of the country, I believe, dealares that no one shall be President of the United States. I am a citizen of the United States. I appliance and simpler: I it is not my purpose here, either as actizen or freadent, to make a speech. It is simply to tender to you my acknowledgments, my profound thanks, for the cortial welcome you have given me on this occasion, and the hospitalities of your town and community. My business in traveling through the country, heigh the Recentive of the United States, was to make no demanding. A was always to pass through the country madesseved that I wicht perform what I conceived to be not been one one of the content of the United States. The professions what I conceived to the late of the country madesseved that I wicht perform what I conceived to the late of the content of the country madesseved that I well perform what I conceived to the country madesseved that I well perform what I conceived to the country madesseved the country destinants.